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Brown Verses The Board of Education

The landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka was a pivotal moment in American history, marking a significant legal victory in the fight against racial segregation. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court delivered a unanimous verdict that declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional. This decision overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine established by the Plessy v. Ferguson case in 1896, which had been used to justify segregation for nearly six decades. The Brown case was initiated by Oliver Brown, who filed a class-action suit against the Board of

Education of Topeka, Kansas, after his daughter, Linda Brown, was denied entrance to the city's all-white elementary schools. The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, led by Thurgood Marshall, who would later become the first African American Supreme Court Justice, took on the case. The Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education was a cornerstone of the civil rights movement and helped establish the precedent that "separate-but-equal" education and other services were not equal at all.